

CERTIFICATE ON

This research project has been read and approved and accepted in partial fulfillment of National Diploma (ND) in Public Administration in Department of Public Administration of Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin

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DEDICATION

I dedicate the successful completion of my project to God Almighty, who has been my source of strength and guidance throughout the journey. Your grace and mercy have sustained me through the challenges and hurdles that came my way. I am grateful for your unfailing love and guidance that led me to this point. All glory and honor to you, Lord!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page

Certification

Dedication

Acknowledgements

Table of contents

CHAPTER ONE:

Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.4 Significance of the Study

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.6 Organization of the Study

1.7 Definition of Some Terms Used

References

CHAPTER TWO:

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.3 Current trend in Thinking

2.4 Summary of the chapter

References

CHAPTER THREE:

Methodology

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Samples and Population of the Study
- 3.3 Sources of Data Collection
- 3.4 Method of Data Analysis
- 3.5 Research Problems

CHAPTER FOUR:

Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Findings

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Brief History of the Case Study
- 4.3 Presentations of Data
- 4.4 Analysis of Data
- 4.5 Testing of hypotheses
- 4.6 Summary of the Chapter

References

CHAPTER FIVE:

Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion

- 5.1 Summary
- 5.2 Recommendations
- 5.3 Conclusion

References

Bibliography

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Few years ago, rural-urban migration was viewed favourably in the economic department, prior to this time, rural-urban migration has been in existence. People migrate from one place or area to the other especially from rural to urban area for one thing or the other. It is now abundantly clear from recent trends that the rate for rural urban job creation and surpass from the capacity of both industrial and urban social service effectively to absorb this labour. Population in Ekiti State is becoming alarming and particularly among the youths. The consequence of this is gradual reduction of family labour on the farms and most especially since the late 1780s, other problems are created in this process and it is the intention of the researcher to examine the extent to which Ekiti State is affected.

In relating to Ikole Local Government, it was created in 1996 by General Sanni Abacha.

The language attributes of the inheritance of this area has made it very much possible for the Ikole Local Government people to settle down peacefully to conduct their day-today activities such as farming and trading. The major problem which form the focus of the research work is that Ekiti State was being faced by problem of the movement of her youngable bodies. Those that are literate and educated to urban centre in search of jobs.

Thereby rendering the area to be less productive agriculturally'; this again has its effect of the national level. The movement of large number of people from other area including those of rural urban areas.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This project is based on the social and economic effect of rural-urban migration with particular reference to Ikole Local Government, Ekiti State and the years they have been in problems in the area i.e. movement of vehicle, youths to urban town for job.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ARE:

1. There are rapid rate of movement/migration from rural to urban areas.
2. There are less productivity in the areas of agriculture.
3. The rural towns are characterized by low labour and low productivity.
4. Cities are growing fast and suffering from rural illness.

1.3 PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aims and objectives or purpose of the study are:-

- i. To identify and examine the general causes of rural-urban migration in Ikole Local Government.
- ii. To determine the impact of rural urban migration on the rural development of Ikole Local Government area.
- iii. To show the negative impact this migration has on urban area or centre.

- iv. To provide an insight to the problems in order to contribute towards a policy of rural urban migration
- v. To examine the magnitude of migration from the Local Government in particular and state in general
- vi. Suggest possible solutions to the problems

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study is to determine the effect of rural urban migration of Ikole Local Government in both social and economic aspect of the Local Government.

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The following hypothesis would be tested in the research project.

- i. Lack of job opportunities in the rural area is responsible for the rural-urban migration on Ikole Local Government in both social and economic aspect of the Local Government.
- ii. The influx of people from the rural areas to urban areas is responsible for the shortage of accommodation in the urban centre.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This research work is limited to only Ikole Local Government Area of Ekiti State with a view of finding the economic and social effect of rural-urban migration and creating alternative source of social and economic effect in this Local Government.

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY/PLAN FOR THE STUDY/SYNOPSIS OF EACH CHAPTER.

This project consists of five chapters as viz:-

Chapter one consist of introductions statement of the problem, purpose/objectives of the study, significance of the study, research hypothesis, scope and limitation of the study/synopsis of each chapter and definition of forms or operational terms

Chapter two has to do with introduction theoretical framework, current trends in thinking and summary of the chapter.

Chapter three contains introduction, sample and population of the study, sources of data/data collection instruments, method of data analysis and research problems.

Chapter four deals with data presentation/analysis and interpretation of findings. Introduction, brief of history of Ikole Local Government, Presentation of data, analysis of data, testing of hypothesis, summary of the chapter.

Chapter five states the summary of findings, recommendation and conclusions.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS OR OPERATIONAL TERMS

MIGRATION: Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. It is equally defined as population mobility. this can take place within a country, region or it can take place from one country to another. Migration can also be defined as a response to possible dissatisfaction to people within their present location to

another location.

RURAL: For the purpose of this project, the word rural shall be described as a place that lack necessary infrastructure and telecommunication we may say assume that any place having population of less than 5,000 people sparsely populated and lack any form of wage earning in economic with less tribal diversity and strictly controlled socio culturally should be regarded as a rural area.

URBAN: This means metropolitan centre where basic infrastructural facilities are available. An urban area is relatively large and permanent settlement of social heterogeneous individuals in another definition.

G.W. Fair Holms states that urban settlements are high concentration of 5,000 people living in geographical area having the following characteristics, a wage earning economy, a tribal diversification, and absence of traditional socio-cultural control.

URBANIZATION: Urbanization may be defined as the process of territorial population concentration both in form of rural-urban nations and multiplication of points of concentration and the increase in size of individual concentration.

DEVELOPMENT: Development can be defined as the advancing from lower level to higher level. Definition of development from the classical economic perspective refers to the increase in the economic well being of a nation.

According to Onar and Okoli (2000) state that development

involves progressing of movement of advancing towards something better.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Rural development will be used in this work as a means for restructuring the economic order to satisfy the materials needs and aspiration of the rural masses and to promote individual and collective incentives to participates in the process of development. This involve a host of multi-sectarian activities including the improvement of agriculture, promotion of rural industries, creations of the infrastructure and establishment of appropriate decentralized structure in order to allow mass participation. Therefore, rural development will facilitate improved living standard of the masses of the low income population residing in rural areas and make the process of their development self sustaining if sincerely unpursued.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The idea of literature review and theoretical framework in this study is to use scholarly accepted scientific work to provide a kind of working guide, frame or basis for analytical discussion of the subject matter which did not only contribute to the rational understanding of the study, but will greatly improve the level of accuracy of our scientific judgment.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Since the core of the hypothesis in chapter one has to do with the cause of rural urban migration and its consequence. It might be regarding to approach it with system theory.

System approach emphasis the systematic interrelationship between people working together to accomplish certain purpose in the broadest or general sense, we have system philosophy. This refers to a way of thinking about phenomenon in terms of including parts, components sub-system and work with emphasis refers to the method or techniques used in problem solving or decision making. It is closely related to scientific method. It involves or includes

awareness and synthesis of the various factors and determination of an optimal solution. Although, the term system analysis may trend to mean quantitative is difficult or impossible Mabongunje and Findlay system approach to rural-urban migration as an innovation and

mostly encompassing economic and environmental determinants including the exclusive role of extended family according to system approach.

Increase of economic development and improvement in transportation and economic communicating links has integrated rural communities into the national economics, thus sharing village awareness of the project of the urban centre for themselves.

In this regard, the rural families both nuclear and extended and village community acts as a rural control systems which receive and react to migration stimuli from interaction of several rural-urban adjustment factors. The urban sub-system on the other hand consists of the city administration and voluntary organizations which operate at the opposite end of the project to encourage or discourage his being observed to the urban environment. The relevance of the system theory to rural-urban migration can equally be seen whether urbanization phase in Nigeria is regarded as diffusion stage, when more rural population and residents to small towns are operating for out migration as a way of improving their economic situations.

Findlay proposed a theory of migration as innovation which pass through adoptions diffusions, disperse and the last stage of innovation staying in rural areas. The first of the adoption stage is usually characterized by low overall urbanization and migration into few towns. The migrants in this stage is mostly relative of young educated (having completed primary, secondary schools) people are

the second diffusions stage and the dispersion stage is relevant to this study. During the diffusions stage migrant's innovation is accepted in many households.

Information about urban prospects are received mainly through primary source, the migrants point good picture of the urban area and show this by their own success.

Some of these information came home with CD's, Television and model dressing. They also erect good houses in the village showing their success in the urban destination. Migrant includes those who may be less selective, less education young fellow, unmarried dispersion stage of migrant's innovation takes place at the third phase of migration urbanization option, perhaps due to negative feed back from some of the largest urban centres, therefore this medium size urban centre migrant at this stage are most selective and old and the young. It is important to state here that in this stage, the migrants are not only primary and secondary school level, but also polytechnic and college of education and University graduates who cannot secure joy in the rural community who then migrate to urban centre for the prospects of seeking jobs.

Those Two general theories, the system approach and the migration as innovation framework provide guidance for this study. It formed the theoretical framework of the analysis of the data that will be collected using the scientific instrument of investigation already stated in chapter one of this research work.

These will be utilized properly in the gathering and analysis of the data. In conclusion the various scholars above highlighted the factors for migrants from rural to urban area.

The foregoing analysis did not only highlighted some of the main factor which in Nigeria account for rural –urban income disparity but also shows that the rural sectors has not long been neglected with regards to public sector, capital investment. The up short of this has been substantial for income for the rural sector workers, which has tended to aggregated the ware of rural-urban migration.

As long as disparity in relative income levels continues to be appreciable high, this migration from rural areas to the urban centre will continue to outweigh the capacity of urban centre to provide gainful employment for job seekers.

2.3 CURRENT TRENDS IN THINKING

Migration has been defined by many scholar and they have expressed in different forms and environments. It is seen as a basic demographic process which include the size, composition and distribution of population. A number of writers on migration agree that formal education creates and opportunity for people to migrate to urban centre.

J.C. Caldwell (1969) further argued that the most important factors to be considered is the role of education especially from formal schooling of people within a particular'; settings to another

area. It could be temporary or permanent residence. This concept was also examined by another scholar;

Williams K., he concluded that the genesis of migration has to do with lack of satisfaction with one environment, disparity of opportunity between the urban and rural areas provided the main forces behind migration. In the same manner;

Janten, (1990) viewed migration of modern time as a major symptoms of socio change. This view holds truly when seen from the context of Nigeria and the other developing countries in Africa, where the number of numerical strengths of migrants and the rate urbanization is said to be an alarming rate or increase.

Similarly, in the word of Connel (1976) he argued that migration is a complex phenomenon where land holding have become individualized in territorial system in his view, land distribution can be a particular pattern. Thus arguing that more proximity to roads of town does not necessarily stimulate migrations of people in that environment. The idea of this writer can be questioned in Nigeria context in that, it is not a very fundamental factor that will induce people to migrate.

He did not take a close look at other factors as rural poverty, which is seen in the area of social lacks. This can eb fundamental factor rather than the so-called land distribution as advanced by the writers.

According to Tadato (1977) he considered the economic

factors of the urban area. Thus Todato, the factor influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex.

Since migration is a selective process affecting individuals within certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. The relative influence of economic and non-economic factors varies only between nations but also within defined geographical areas and population. Emphasis has variously been placed for instance on social factor, physical factor, demographic factor, cultural factor and communication factor.

All these non-economic factors are of course relevant to the study of rural urban migration. However, they are now seen to be widespread agreement among economists and non-economists unlike rural-urban migration can be explained primarily by the influence of economic factors. These include not only standard "push" from subsistence agriculture and "pull" of relatively high urban wages.

But also the potentials push back of urban unemployment. The basic nature of Tornado's model on migration postulated that migration proceeds in response to rural-urban difference is expected rather than actual earnings.

The fundamental premises are that migrants consider the various labour market opportunities available to them as between the rural-urban sector and choose the ones which minimize their expected gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by the difference in real income between rural and urban workers and

probability of a new migrant obtaining an urban job.

In essence Todato's theory assume that numbers of the labour force, both actual and potential compared to their expected income for a given time in urban sectors that is the difference between returns and cost of migration with prevailing average, rural Income and migrants of the former exceed the latter.

While his model explain curious economic phenomenon that has been observed in many African countries, whereby the rural urban differentiates show signs of increasing despite the high level of urban unemployment.

Todato also gave certain recommendation has outlines, as the need to have a programme of integrated rural development which should be encouraged. In addition, the need to have a comprehensive employment strategy creating rural-urban economic balance, expansion of all scale labour intensive industries and others. He believed that if all these programmed are put in place, the rural drift will be greatly minimized.

Another scholar, Ereneth Lee, also spoke on the "push" and "pull" model as earlier given by Todato. He argued that there are essentially four factors that determine migration.

These factors are the factors of origin, the factors of area of destination, a set of intervening obstacles. He was also able to use the minus sign to represent factors outlined above.

The plus according to Lee represents the "pull" factors while

the minus sign represents the “push” factors which neither push nor pull. Such factors are age, education, sex, skill constitute what we know as push and pull factors, the major premises of Lee to make us understand that both economic and non-economic factors account for the rural-urban migration although he did not give any recommendation as to show the government could stem the tide of the influx.

2.4 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

The phenomenon of rural-urban migration has been a subject for a tremendous volume analytical studies.

In this chapter, the researcher made an attempt to categorize scholars view on the subject matter. Therefore we have characterized these scholars to be radical and modernizations scholars. According to the modernizations scholars, our development in the rural areas came as a result of capitalism and that is the only way to develop the rural areas. The radical argued that in an attempt to adopt such policy would destroy the pleasant life and making life uncomfortable for them in the rural sector.

Hence, references are made to the contribution of some scholars and writers in the field; W.A. Lewis in his employment model asserted that the under –developed economic consists of two sectors namely; a traditional agriculture substance sector, which characterized by zero or very low productivity “surplus” labour and a high productivity modern urban industrial sector into which labour

from the substance sector is gradually transferred.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY/RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter has to do with the explanation of the methods and sources of the data used in carrying out the research work. The methods adopted in carrying out the research is very essential. So also problems encountered during the course of distributing questionnaire and the collection is very tedious.

3.2 SAMPLE AND POPULATION OF THE STUDY

THE PEOPLE

The people of this Local Government are predominantly farmers who cultivate food crops e.g. yams, maize, cassava, millet, soya beans, rice to mention but few and they also cultivate cash crops like cocoa, kolanut, bitter kola, coffee etc.

THE SETTLEMENT

The Local Government has prominent towns and villages among them are Ikole, Ayedun, Ijesha Isu, Ootunja, Odo-Oro, Irele, Itapaji, Ayebode, Iyemero, Ipao etc.

EDUCATION

The former education is the gateway to the educational development. Ikole Local Government has many primary schools and secondary schools. The teachers, were paid promptly through the National Primary Education Commission.

Illiterate adults are given chance to study through mass literacy

programme.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Ikole Local Government Built at least one health centre in the towns or villages. The better life and environmental services programme were formed which finally put an ended to epidemiology and food control.

THE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Since Ikole Local Government is a very large Local Government area, nearly have their representative as the king that rule them.

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA/DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Data was divided into two groups

- i. Primary data
- ii. Secondary data

PRIMARY DATA: In the collection of primary data, the following are the methods used:

- (a) Serving of questionnaire to the respondents and collecting the necessary information from the questionnaire that are completed and returned to the researcher.
- (b) Face-to-face oral interview with respondents. Sometimes on issue not directly raised in the questionnaire to some respondents. Some other methods the researcher used are through personal observation and opinion polls.

SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data which form the main building of chapter two of the research work was obtained from textbooks, magazines professional journals and other written visual

3.4 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Questionnaire was used for the collection of information for his study. Letters of introduction were written and attached to all questionnaires. This was sent to all the respondents to complete as honestly as possible as the information given was solely for academic.

3.5 RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Most of the problems encountered in carrying out this study are centered on questionnaire administration and collection.

Some of the respondents seem unaware of the importance of a research study of this nature. They did not bother to keep the questionnaire for the researcher to collect at the schedule time. The researcher had to spend the whole working days going from one office to the other and imploring them to help in searching out the questionnaire. However, great effort was taken to ensure that over 85% of the questionnaire administration we've collected.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION/ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This aspect of this chapter presents an account of the data collected, the various instrument of social investigations used were the documentary. Oral interview and questionnaires, the chapter deals essentially with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected. Two different target populations. It starts with the analysis of socio-demographic data followed by other various the set of questionnaires were administered on some selected household heads in the rural areas in Ikole and the second set of questionnaires are those administered on some migrants in the urban centre.

Oral interview was also conducted by the researcher in the field during survey in both rural and urban centres. To test the hypothesis 300 questionnaires were developed and distributed to the target population of which 200 were returned and used while attraction amount to 100, the systematic sampling techniques was used in administering both the questionnaire and the oral interview.

The researcher shall attempt to test the hypothesis one after the other to prove or confirm the stated hypothesis. In chapter one of this project work, it is important to state briefly the two hypothesis that will be tested that poverty is responsible for rural-urban drift and finally that rural urban drift was negative effect on both the departing

areas and the receiving areas.

4.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF IKOLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The geographical entity now known as Ikole Local Government today was carved out of defunct Ekiti North Local Government Area on May, 4th 1989 by the then President and Commander in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Ibrahim Gbadamosi Babangida with the administrative headquarter in Ikole-Ekiti. The Local Government comprises of 24 towns each with a king. History has it that the people in these towns migrated from different areas. In spite of this, the unquickness lies on the fact that the people are socially, dialectically and culturally almost homogenous. Suffice it to say that the three majorly recognized religion has its members in the Local Government i.e. Muslim, Christian and the Traditional Association.

Ikole Local Government is made up of the following towns:- Ikole, Ikoyi, Isaba, Ikunri, Ipao, Ilamo, Iyemero, Asin, ayegbode, Ara, Odo-ayedun, Ootunja, Odo-Oro, Esun, Orin-Odo, Ijebu Agege, Oke-Ako, Temidire and Usin.

There are other farm steads located at different place within the council area. Ikole Local Government is bounded with Kwara State in the North, Kogi State in the East, Ekiti East Local Government in the South and Oye Local Government in the West.

The Local government occupies an area of about 874.940km of land and thereby became the local government in Ekiti state with not

only the highest number of towns/villages but also with the longest land markets, population wise, the local government maintained a steady increase in her population while the population census figure of 1991 was 119,769. That of 2006 shows 168,436 people residing in the council area.

It is important to say that majority of the inhabitants of this local government are peasant farmers. As almost 75-80% of the population produces products like food crops such as cassava, yam, cocoyam, maize, millet and vegetable as well as cash crops like cocoa, kolanut, coffee, tick and oil palms all in commercial quantities.

The local government is blessed with both human and natural resources which can be earnest for rapid growth and development. Very recently there is discovery of Uta Olua in Ayedun Ekiti. The resources consist of materials that are useful for the production of floor tiles and marbles yet to be tapped. Also in the local government, there are places of attraction for tourists such as Itapaji Dam in Itapaji Ekiti, Talabose Centre beside Elekole's place in Ikole Ekiti and other place of interest for relaxation.

4.3 PRESENTATION OF DATA

Reason for migration out of Ikole Local Government Area.

TABLE 1

REASON	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Personal reason	40	20%
Employment	50	25%
Job seeking	80	40%

Following relative	30	15%
TOTAL	200	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

4.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The above table tends to give the number of reasons to why people migrate from their rural areas to urban centres.

Majority gave the reasons as that of seeking job opportunity as the case may be which amount to –total of 40% as indicated in the table.

Similarly, 25% of the migrate pointed out that their reasons for migrating is that of employment reason. Other non-economic factors were also inclusive. About 20% of the migrants gave their reasons as being personal while 15% of the migrants accompanied their relatives.

In total 100% of the migrants have other of this fact, would WELL J.C. (1967) argued that from research done in several parts of Africa support the proposition that migration intensity reflects the degree of rural-urban disparity.

Although data was not available on the rural income of the migrants home, work done on some part of the south /west of Nigeria showed that there is a great difference between urban and rural income, which often induce people to migrate.

This goes to prove the hypothesis that rural poverty which has reflected in the disparity between the urban and rural areas were

responsible for the rural-urban migration. To further complement the questionnaire method, the researcher also conducted oral interview.

Some house heads in Ikole Local Government and some selected urban centres like Abuja, Lagos, Porthacourt and Ibadan were interviewed of the 100 houses whose family heads were interviewed, 55% had some of their family members permanently residing in the cities.

The populations of the houses with migration as experience is indicative of the fact that rural-urban migration had become a way of life in those village as majority opted for migration strategy of combating poverty central to rural-urban migration, as will be shown in the table below. The composition of the population suggested massive out migration of males so that female constitute the majority of population in the villages.

Information on absent members (migrants) supplied by non-migrants members of the village house heads revealed that 50% opted for migration to seek for job and improved their mineral situation.

REASON FOR MIGRATION OUT OF VILLAGE (VILLAGERS RESPONSE)

REASON	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Seeking for job other financial benefits	80	40%
Marriage	30	15%

To continue schooling	50	25%
Following relatives	40	20%
TOTAL	200	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

All these goes to show at rural-urban migration. To further support or prove the first hypothesis table 3 shows the number of things that make life unpleasant in the rural area, which then aid or facilitates migration of people from rural areas to urban centres seeking for the good thing of life.

REASON WHY VILLAGE OR RURAL LIFE IS UNPLESANT.

REASON	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Lack of available job/trade	80	40%
Lack of adequate water supply	50	25%
Lack of electricity and good road	40	20%
Lack of entertainment	30	15%
TOTAL	200	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

From the above table, lot of reasons were advanced for the unpleasant life of the rural areas while producing the bulk of investments capital. The rural areas review are commensurate return of resources compared with the urban centre. About 45% represent lack of electricity, pipe borne water, good roads and communication. In the second national development plan 1980-

1975, only 19% of the public capital investment, health, education, social, welfare and electricity were in the rural areas. The third national development plan of 1975 to include statement of concern about this urban-rural imbalance. This situation of lack of social amenities, rural poverty. Therefore, the hypothesis that rural poverty is responsible for rural-urban drifts confirmed to be true automatically.

AGE GROUP OF THE MIGRANTS

AGE GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
15-20 years	40	20%
21-20 years	50	25%
21-25 years	50	25%
31-35 years	30	15%
TOTAL	200	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

An attempt is made in this table to find the age group of those who are more likely to migrate to town and cities from Ikole Local Government area and this affected the departing and receiving areas. Our findings revealed that the migrants cluster around the age group of 15-35years; from the table, it is obvious that the potential migrants are relatively young in age. This becomes significant that more and more young people are leaving their rural areas. In the field, work carried out shows that not only those villagers depopulated but also the structure of the population have been greatly distributed. It was evident in the household survey that virtually the generality of economically active population have deserted village leaving behind the old people who are very weak to work on the farm. The side effects of such drift could be attributed to the fact that migrants leave the rural areas because of lack of opportunities and the monotony of rural life.

The offshoot of all these things on agriculture which has the

main say on both the rural and urban centre and the nation as a whole is great. The low agricultural production affects both the rural and urban settings. This confirm Charles Eliot trickle down effect theory. The situation demonstrated by the table enable us to understand precisely who the migrants to the urban centre are and how it has affected agriculture. To complement the questionnaire method and interview used to elicit information regarding the effect of rural –urban migration on both the departing and receiving areas. For interview conducted in this regard, some questions were asked such as what are the negative effects from the resident in the urban centres state thus: that migration to urban centres have constituted in the periodic shortage of water and electricity supply. In addition, some residents observed traffic congestion paucity of social and health services, increased robbery, violence, prostitution and many others. It is imperative to understand that the migrants that could not find jobs in the urban centres constitute a social nuisance. The environment set up shanty houses creating slum. Pose threat particularly of health, the spread of epidemic diseases become inevitable occurrence. It was equally observed in the course of the field survey that the population concentration in the urban centres are due to rural-urban migration. All these goes to show that the receiving as well as the departing areas as shown in the survey above. On the whole, the confirms the record of hypothesis as stated above.

4.5 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

The major findings in the research work are so interesting. The researcher discovered during the survey that, the two hypothesis propounded at the beginning of this research work has been justified. In the first place, the hypothesis which stated that rural poverty is responsible for rural-urban migration has been proved right. The rural population due to lack of social amenities and for economic reasons have opted out migration out of Ikole Local Government Area in Ekiti State o urban centre. This disparity between the urban centre in terms of income differential and infrastructural amenities and the poor rural life necessitate rural urban migration. The second finding during the survey by the researcher is that rural-urban migrations have negative impacts on both the departing and the receiving regions. During the research survey, it was discovered that the negative effect of rural-urban migration in the rural areas ranges from depopulation to low agricultural production.

4.6 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

In a nutshell, as a result of rural urban migration, a great majority of the economically active population leaves the rural areas to the urban centres. They go there in search of good things of life. This agricultural production as few people especially women wee left in the village farm. The same thing is applicable to the urban centres. As a result of rural-urban migration, the urban centres becomes swell up. The long and short of all these on the urban centre is that it

breeds more social vices such as robbery, prostitution, violence and what have you.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This project work titled. The economic and social effect of rural-urban migration in Local Government. A case study of Ikole Local Government Area of Ekiti State.

The research is formed by the problems that rural-urban and socially. The researchers attempt to find out reason responsible for massive migration. It impact on both the rural and urban areas and the manpower utilization of these migrants in the urban canters.

During the field survey, the researcher tested the two hypothesis stated in chapter one and discovered that the hypothesis were confirmed to be right the respondents were given questionnaire and were interviewed orally. The research conduct by the researcher confirmed the hypothesis as being in chapter four dealing with the presentation and analysis of data collected

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the foregoing discussion the following are recommended and if followed it will alleviate the problem of rural-unban migration in Nigeria. There is need to evolve a continuous deliberation positive and sincere policies and programme to minimize if not curbed there fore in order to reduce it to the barest minimum and to ensure rapid rural development the researcher here by recommended the following:

1. Stimulation rural development so as to create a strong barrier through creation of job opportunity by establishing small scale industries are created through programme many school leavers and graduation can take employment in rural areas in stead of migrating urban centre in search of job which are far below desired
2. government should a matter of urgency and priority embark on provision of social and infrastructural facilities throughout the nooks and crannies of the country. In this wise, government should intensify its efforts in construction of stable feeder roads so as to facilitate easy access to urban centre for transportation of farm produce and at the same time for procurement of farm inputs.
3. Hospital, clinic and maternity centres should be made available for the rural dwellers. This is necessary because the ability and willingness to engage in any economic activities effectively depends on the state of one's health. Therefore, if people are healthy and if they can easily obtain health care services, they will expend their energy and produce more goods and services. Moreover, deliberate establishment of institution of higher learning in the rural areas as well

as the development of other social infrastructural facilities like provision of pipe borne water and electricity in the right direction.

4. government should seriously encourage and stimulate the community development project through all necessary forms of assistance to improve rural conditions. This could range from construction of roads (feeder) establishment of small-scale industries and building of facilities among others.
5. There should be public lecture or widely circulated newspaper, pamphlets to inform and counsel the school leavers and other prospective migrants about the constraints in the town.
6. government should set up co-operative stores, which will supply provisions in the villages.
7. expansion of small-scale labour intensive. Industries should be encouraged to enable more rural people to secure jobs.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The phenomenon or rural-urban migration is one of the major problem cutting across both the developed and developing countries. But the problem is much more prominent in Nigeria that it is estimated that the rate of rural-urban migration is 50% as compared to about 30% population growth rate and it should be rated that this

high rate of rural-urban migration has stingingly aid to the poor rate of rural development.

Although, Nigeria government has actively responded through national policies and national development plans. The concepts of balanced growth and the accelerated development of agriculture and rural sector at large. However, the actual allocation of resources as estimated in various national development plans have not been such as sustain the priority rating generally attached to rural development in the plans. Therefore, if the aforementioned government policies and programme are sincerely planned, initiated and carefully implemented with the sole aim and goal of developing the rural areas. The high rate of rural-urban migration will be drastically reduced if not totally eradicated in our society.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire on the Economic and Social Effect of Rural-Urban Migration in Local Government.

A case study of Ikole Local Government Area of Ekiti State.

Instruction

Mark () for any chosen answer. Fill in the blank and give related information as may be required. Your answer will be treated confidentially. All information collected through the questionnaire will be held in strict confidence and use it for statistical purpose only.

SECTION A

1. Name: (Optional) _____
2. Sex: (Mark) M () F ()
3. Telephone No.: _____
4. Age: _____
5. Education Qualification: _____
6. Working Experience _____
7. Full Location Address: _____

SECTION B

1. What is the social effect of rural-urban migration in the Local Government?
2. What is the economic effect of rural-urban migration in the Local Government?
3. Did unemployment leads to rural-urban migration?
Yes () No ()

4. Can inadequate power supply lead to rural urban migration? Yes
() No ()
5. Can low standard of living arise to rural-urban migration? Yes
() No ()
6. Do you think that rural urban migration is controllable?
Yes () No. () if yes state the possible ways
to control rural urban migration
7. Can inflation lead to rural-urban migration
Yes () No ()
8. Does your salary tally with your work and qualification?
Yes () No ()
9. Are you paid salary on regular basis?
Yes () No()
10. Are there anytime you regret service rendered
Yes () No ()
11. Can lack of entertainment leads to rural urban migration? Yes
() No ()
12. Can lack of available trade leads rural –urban migration?
Yes () No. ()
13. Can low level of education cause rural – urban migration?
Yes () No ()
14. Can inadequate social infrastructures cause rural-urban
migration? Yes () No ()